THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1156.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

LAND FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of King & Queen County Court, the land on which the late Col. Philip Taliaferro resided,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

ON the premises for ready money, on the 24th day of November next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

October 13, 1803.

TO BE SOLD.

On the Fifteenth day of November next, will be Sold to the highest bidder, a

FRAME HOUSE,

LATELY occupied by Messrs. Nagly & Cox, as a Slaughter-house at Rockets:—Also, a Frame House, opposite, lately occupied by James Custello. Both the above houses are built upon ground-rent, and will be sold for cash.

JOHN TAYLOR.
JOHN LESTER.

Richmond, Nov. 3, 1803.

The GRAND LODGE of Virginia will meet on the second Monday in December next.

W. H. FITZWHYLSONN, *G. S.*

Richmond, November 1, 1803. tdm.

DANCING.

MR. JAMES WARRELL, most respectfully acquaints his Patrons and Friends, that his Dancing School will open for the season on Thursday the 10th of November.

N. B. No scholar can be permitted to come for less than one Quarter, which will consist of one and twenty days:—Terms as usual.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

Will be Sold at Public Auction, before the Eagle Tavern, on Wednesday, 14th Dec. next, (if not previously disposed of)

THAT valuable estate in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. deceased, and known by the name of

AMPTHILL.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly.

For further information respecting the land, and for terms of sale, apply to

Thomas Taylor, V. M.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1803. eptds

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Oct. 24.

Call for Papers.

Mr. Griswold after a few preliminary remarks, submitted the following motion:

Resolved that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the treaty between the French republic and Spain, the first of October 1800, together with a copy of the deed of cession from Spain executed in pursuance of the same treaty conveying Louisiana to France, (if any such deed exists;) also copies of such correspondence between the government of the United States and the government or minister of Spain (if any such correspondence has taken place) as will shew the assent or dissent of Spain to the purchase of Louisiana by the United States; together with copies of such other documents as may be in the department of State, or any other department of this government, tending to ascertain whether the United States have in fact, acquired any title to the province of Louisiana by the treaties with France, on the 30th of April, 1803.

Mr. Randolph replied at considerable length, and was followed by Mr. Goddard in favor of, and Messrs. Lyon and Smilie against the motion.

Mr. Gregg, asked for a division of the question, considering that it might be of some use to obtain the Treaty of Ildelfonso, but not the other papers asked for.

Mr. Sandford, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Nicholson followed in opposition to the motion, and Mr. Thatcher in favor of it.

Mr. Mitchell spoke against it, and moved a postponement of the motion to the 1st Monday in May.

Messrs. Findley, Griswold, and Goddard opposed the postponement.

The motion of postponement was lost.

The original motion was then divided; and on agreeing to the first member, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Treaty between the French republic and Spain, of the 1st of October, 1800.

The House divided—Ayes 59—Noes—59—The Speaker declared himself in the affirmative, the motion was carried.

The question was then taken on the second member, viz—"together with a copy of the instrument of cession from Spain, executed in pursuance of the same treaty, conveying Louisiana to France (if any such instrument exists")

And lost—Ayes 34.

The question was then taken on the third member, viz—"Also copies of such correspondence between the government of the United States and the government or minister of Spain (if any such correspondence has taken place) as will shew the assent or dissent of Spain to the purchase of Louisiana by the United States."

And lost—Ayes 34.

The question was then taken on the last member of the motion, and lost without a division.

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend the second member by adding to the end thereof, "together with a copy of any instrument in possession of the Executive, shewing that the Spanish government has ordered the province of Louisiana to be delivered to the commissary or other agent of the French government.

Agreed to—Ayes 64.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on the whole of the original motion, amended as follows:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Treaty between the French republic and Spain, of the 1st October 1800. together with a copy of any instrument in possession of the Executive, shewing that the Spanish government has ordered the province of Louisiana to be delivered to the commissary or other agent of the French government."

And lost—Yeas 57—Nays 59.

Mr. Griswold said that by adverting to the message of the President respecting the treaty and conventions lately concluded between the United States and the French government, he found that the President speaking of the subject observes "as permanent arrangements for this object require time and deliberation, it is for your consideration whether you will not forthwith make such temporary provisions for the preservation, in the mean while, of order and tranquility in the country, as the case may require"—He recommends to the immediate attention of Congress the passage of some temporary laws. This being the case, and the subject being about to be brought before the House, it became important that they should know distinctly what they had obtained by the Treaty; and whether there were any territory belonging to the United States to take possession of, or any new subjects to govern. Inasmuch as if no new territory or subjects were acquired, it was perfectly idle to pass even temporary laws for the occupation of the one, or the government of the other. He believed it would be admitted that by the express terms of the treaty the United States had neither acquired new territory or new subjects. The part of the Treaty, having relation to this point, is thus expressed:

"Whereas by the article of the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildelfonso, the 9th Vendemaire, an. 9 (1st October 1800) between the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows:

"His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part, to cede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein, relative to his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states"—And whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestible title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory: The First Consul of the French Republic, desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States in the name of the French Republic, for ever and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appertenances, as fully and in the same manner as they had been acquired by the French Republic, in virtue of the abovementioned treaty, concluded with his Catholic Majesty."

By this article it appears, that in a treaty between Spain & France, Spain stipulated to cede to France, upon certain conditions, the province of Louisiana. The Treaty between the United States and the French government does not ascertain whether these terms have been complied with by France, or whether the cession has been actually made by Spain to France. All that appears is a promise made by Spain to ceded. If the terms stipulated by France have not been complied with, and Spain has not delivered the province to France, then it results that France had no title, and of consequence that the United States has acquired no title from France. If this be correct, the consequence will be that we have acquired no new territory or new subjects, and that it is perfectly idle to spend time in passing laws for possessing the territory, and governing the people. This point, not being ascertained by the language of the treaty, it may be important to obtain documents that may satisfy the House, whether the United States have acquired either new territory or new subjects. In the treaty lately concluded with France, the treaty between France and Spain is referred to; only a part of it is copied. The treaty referred to must be a public treaty. In the nature of things it must be the title deed for the province of Louisiana; The government must have a copy of it. As there is but a part recited, it is evidently imperfect. It becomes, therefore, necessary to be furnished with the whole, in order to ascertain the conditions relative to the duke of Parma; it also becomes necessary to get the deed of cession; for the promise to cede is no cession. This deed of cession, Mr. G. also presumed was in the possession of government. It was also important to know under what circumstances Louisiana is to be taken possession of, and whether with the consent of Spain, as she is still possessed of it. If it is to be taken possession of with her consent, the session will be peaceable, and one kind of provision will be necessary; but if it is to be taken possession of, in opposition to Spain, a different provision may be necessary. From these considerations he thought it proper in the House to call upon the Executive for information on this point. Other important documents may, perhaps, likewise be in the hands of the President. Hence he considered it his duty, before the House went into a consideration of the resolutions laid on the table, to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the treaty between the French Republic and Spain, of the 1st October 1800, together with a copy of the deed of cession from Spain, executed in pursuance of the same treaty conveying Louisiana to France, (if any such deed exists;) also copies of such correspondence between the government of the United States and the government or minister of Spain, (if any such correspondence has taken place) as will shew the assent or dissent of Spain to the purchase of Louisiana by the United States.—together with copies of such other documents as may be in the departments of this government tending to ascertain whether the United States have, in fact, acquired any title to the province of Louisiana by the treaties with France of the 30th of April 1803.

Mr. Randolph hoped the resolution would not be agreed to. He was well apprized of the aspect which it was in the power of ingenuity to give to a refusal, on the part of that House, to require any information, which gentlemen might think fit to demand of the Executive, however remotely connected with subjects before them. But the dread of imputations which we know to be groundless should never induce him to swerve from that line of conduct which his most sober judgment approved. Did he indeed conceive that the nation, or the House, entertained a doubt of our having acquired new territory and people to govern;—could he for a moment believe that even a minority, respectable as to numbers, required any other evidence of this fact than the extract from the treaty which has just been read, he would readily concur with the gentleman from Connecticut in asking of the Executive, whether indeed he had a new accession of territory and of *citizens*, or, as that gentleman had pleased to express himself, *subjects* to govern. He hoped the gentleman would excuse a small variation from his own phraseology, since notwithstanding the predilection which some governments and some gentlemen manifested for this form, Mr. R. asked for himself the use of such as were more familiar to American ears and American constitutions.

The Executive has laid before this House an instrument, which he tells us has been duly ratified, conveying to the United States the country known under the appellation of Louisiana. The first article affirms the right of France to the sovereignty of this territory to be derived under the treaty of St. Idlefonso, which it quotes.—The third article makes provision for the future government, by the United States, of its inhabitants.—And the fourth provides the manner in which this territory and these inhabitants are to be transferred by France to us. There has then been negociated a convention, between us and the French Republic, stating, in the most unequivocal terms, that there does exist on her part a right to the country in question, which is supported by the strongest possible evidence, and pledging herself to put us in possession of that right, so soon as we shall have performed those stipulations, on our part, in consideration of which, France has conveyed to us her sovereignty over this country and people. From the nature of our government, these stipulations can only be fulfilled by laws to the passing of which the legislature alone is competent. And when these laws are about to be passed, endeavors are made to impede, or frustrate the measure, by setting on foot enquiries which mean nothing, or are unconnected with the subject, and this is done by those, who have always contended that there was no discretion vested in this House by the constitution, as to carrying treaties into effect. If, Sir, gentlemen believe that we must eventually do that which rests with us, towards effecting this object, to what purpose is this enquiry? Mr. R. begged the House not to impute to him any disposition to countenance this monstrous doctrine, whose advocates now found it so difficult to practise. On the contrary he held in the highest veneration the principle established in the case of the British treaty, and the men by whom it was established, that, in all matters requiring legislative aid, it was the right and duty of this House, to *deliberate*, and upon such deliberation, to afford, or refuse, that aid, as in their judgments the public good might require.—And he held it to be equally the right of the House to demand such information from the Executive, as to them appeared necessary to enable them to form a sound conclusion on subjects submitted, by that department, to their consideration. But those who then contended that this House possessed no discretion on the subject, that they were bound implicitly to conform to the stipulations, however odious and extravagant, into which the treaty making power might have plunged the nation;—those who then said that we cannot *deliberate*, are now instituting enquiries to serve as the basis of deliberation—(for if we are not to deliberate upon the result, why institute any enquiry at all?)—enquiries which are in their very nature deliberation itself.—But whilst he arraigned the consistency of other gentlemen, Mr. R. said that it behoved him to assert his own. Information on subjects of the nature of that which they were then discussing, might be required for two objects; to enable the House to determine whether it were expedient to approve a measure which on the face of it carried proof of its impolicy;—or to punish ministers who may have departed from their instructions:—who may have betrayed the interests confided by the nation to their care.

To illustrate this remark, let us advert to the case of the treaty of London, generally known as Mr. Jay's treaty. That instrument had excited the public abhorrence. The objections to carrying it into effect were believed insuperable. This sentiment pervaded the House of Representatives, and when they demanded information from the Executive, they virtually held this language: "Sir, we detest your treaty—we feel an almost invincible repugnance to giving it our sanction—but if, by the exhibition of any information in possession of the Executive, we can be convinced that the interests of the United States have been supported to the utmost extent:—that, wretched as this instrument is, the terms are as good as were attainable: and that, bad as these terms are, it is politic under existing circumstances to accept them, we will, however reluctantly, pass the laws for carrying it into effect. The present case, if he understood anything of the general sentiment, was, happily, of a different nature. The treaty which they were then called upon to sanction, had been hailed by the acclamations of the nation. It was not difficult to foresee, from the opinions manifested in every quarter, that it would receive the cordial approbation of a triumphant majority of that House. If such be the general opinion—if we are not barely satisfied with the terms of this treaty, but lost in the astonishment at the all important benefits which we have so cheaply acquired, to what purpose do we ask information respecting the detail of the negociation? Has any one ventured to hint disapprobation of the conduct of the ministers who have effected this negociation? Has any one insinuated that our interests have been betrayed? If then we are satisfied as to the terms of this treaty, and with the conduct of our ministers abroad, let us pass the laws necessary for carrying it into effect. To refuse—to delay, upon the plea now offered, is to jeopardise the best interests of the union. Shall we take exception to our own title? Shall we refuse the offered possession? Shall this refusal proceed from those who so lately affirmed that we ought to pursue this very object at every national hazard? I should rather suppose the eagerness of gentlemen would be ready to outstrip the forms of law in making themselves masters of this country, than that, now, when it is offered to our grasp, they should display an unwillingness, or at least an indifference, for that which so lately was all important to them. After the message which the President has sent us, to demand, if indeed we have acquired any new subjects, as the gentleman expresses it, which renders the exercise of our legislative functions necessary, would be nothing less than a mockery of him, of this solemn business and of ourselves. Cautionary provisions may be introduced into the laws for securing us against every hazard, although from the nature of our stipulations, we are exposed to none. We retain in our own hands the consideration money even after we have possession.

Mr. R. expressed himself averse to demand the Spanish correspondence. The reasons must be obvious to all—The possession of Louisiana by us, will necessarily give rise to negociations between the United States and Spain, relative to its boundaries. These have probably commenced and are now pending. He hoped therefore the house would go into committee on the message of the President, and after resolving to pass the requisite laws, if further information shall be wanting in relation to the *mode* of taking possession, the Executive might be called upon to furnish it.

Mr. Lyon said he might have agreed to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Connecticut, had he brought it forward in a respectful manner. But the terms of the motion imply that the executive has made a bargain for that to which we have no right. He wished the gentleman would give a little of that confidence which he had been in the habit of giving so liberally on former occasions. For his part, he was willing to see all the papers. He had no doubt of obtaining possession of Louisiana; and that gentleman might have seen the order of the Spanish government to surrender the province to the French. Mr. Lyon concluded by saying he had only risen to express his sense of the indecency of the motion.

Mr. Goddard did not intend to enter upon a long discussion of the resolution; but it seemed to him that the reasons of the gentleman from Virginia for opposing it were very erroneous. On what ground was the opposition made? Altogether on the ground

Mr. G. apprehended no such impression had been made on the House by the information before them. In the first article of the treaty they learned what the title of France was. The treaty says,

"Whereas, by the article the 3d of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonzo, the 9th Vendemaire, an. 9 (1st October, 1800,) between the First Consul of the French republic and his Catholic majesty, it was agreed as follows:

"His Catholic majesty promises and engages on his part, to cede to the French republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness the duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states.

"And whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French republic has an incontestible title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory. The First Consul of the French republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French republic, forever and in full sovereignty, the said territory with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French republic in virtue of the above mentioned treaty, concluded with his Catholic majesty.

Mr. Goddard asked whether the conclusion followed that France had an incontestible title to Louisiana. There was no such evidence. If in virtue of this treaty we purchase a promise on the part of his Catholic majesty to cede, and not an incontestible title, he would ask if the promise constituted a title. This, and this only, is the language of the instrument. If this is the case, is it not proper to enquire whether there are other acts by which Spain has ceded Louisiana to France? Such acts may exist. Certain stipulations were made by France to Spain, on which the cession depended. Do we not then wish to know whether these stipulations have been fulfilled and whether they are binding, or whether Spain has waved them. Are there in existence any documents to this effect? It has been hinted that such documents exist in the newspapers; but are we in an affair of this magnitude to be referred to the dictum of a newspaper? He apprehended that this was a novel mode of legislation.

The gentleman from Virginia says that the 4th article of the treaty stipulates for the delivery of the country. That article is to this effect:

"There shall be sent by the government of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic majesty the said country and its dependencies, in the name of the French republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit it in the name of the French republic to the commissary or agent of the United States."

Now what is the commissary to do? He is, in the first instance, to receive the province from Spain. Can he transmit it to the United States before he receives it from Spain? We require to know, if Spain refuses to deliver Louisiana to France, can France transmit it to us? We desire to know whether there is any prospect of a refusal on the part of Spain?

Suppose we shall receive the colony from France under the dictation of the First Consul to Spain, without experiencing any opposition from her.—May not the time arrive, on a revolution in the affairs of Europe, when she will enquire by what title we held it. Is it not proper then for us to obtain papers, by which our title may be fully understood.

One singular argument is used by the gentleman from Virginia. This treaty, he says, is hailed by the acclamations of the country. But Mr. G. would ask if the public had had an opportunity of examining it, and being fully acquainted with its principles and probable operation. It had been made public only within a few days. What evidence of popular affection for it, can there yet have been manifested? Will the people hail it with acclamation when they shall learn that it gives fifteen millions of dollars for mere promise. At any rate, as all agree in the importance of the subject, and as we are called upon to legislate upon it, is it not proper first to obtain all the necessary information that is to be had? The resolution goes this far, and no farther, and if gentlemen claim our confidence, ought they not to furnish us with information?

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Tuesday, October 25.

The House according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the message from the President of the United States, of the twenty fifth instant, inclosing a treaty and conventions entered into and ratified by the United States and the French Republic— to which committee of the whole House was also referred a motion for carrying the same into effect; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Dawson reported, that the Committee had, according to order, had the said message, treaty, conventions and motion under consideration, and come to several resolutions thereupon, which he delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same were read as follow:

1. Resolved, That provision ought to be made for carrying into effect the treaty and conventions concluded at Paris on the 13th of April, 1803, between the United States of America and the French Republic.

2. Resolved, That so much of the message of the President, on the 21st instant, as relates to the establishment of a provisional government over the territory acquired by the United States, in virtue of the treaty and conventions lately negociated with the French Republic, be referred to a select committe; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That so much of the aforesaid conventions as relates to the payment by the United States, of fifty millions of francs to the French Republic; and to the payment, by the United States, of debts due by France to citizens of the United States, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House proceeded to consider the said resolutions at the Clerk's table: Whereupon,

The first resolution being again read, was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the House. Yeas 90—Nays 25.

The yeas and nays being demanded by one fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, jun, Alexander, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bedinger, Bishop, Blackledge, Boyle, Brown, Butler, G. W. Campbell, Casey, Cottenden, Claggett, Claiborne, J. Clay, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Crowningshield, Cutts, Dawson, Dickson, Earle, Earley, Elliott, Eppes, Eustis, Findley, Fowler, Goodwyn, Gray, Gregg, Hampton, Hanna, Hasbrouk, J. Heister, Hodge, Holmes, Hunt, Jackson, Jones, Kennedy, Knight, Leib, Lucas, Lyon, M'Cord, M'Creery, Meriwether, S. L. Mitchell, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, New, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Olin, Palmer, Patterson, Purviance, J. Randolph, jun. T. Randolph, J. Rea, Pen. J. Rhea, Ten. Richards, Rodney, Rootes, Sammons, Sandford, Seaver, Smilie, J. Smith, (N. Y.) J. Smith, (Vir.) Stanford, Stanton, Stewart, Thomas, Thompson, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Verplank, Walton, Whitehill, M. Williams, Winn, Winston, Wynns—90.

NAYES—Messrs. Chamberlin, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dwight, Goddard, Griffin, G. Griswold, R. Griswold, Hastings, Hough, J. Lewis, jun, T. Lewis, Livingston, N. Mitchell, Plater, Sands, J. C. Smith, Stedman, Stephenson, Taggart, Tenney, Thatcher, Wadsworth, L. Williams—25.

The resolution being again read, and amended at the Clerk's table, was on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the House, as followeth:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President, of the 21st instant, as relates to the occupation and establishment of a provisional government over the territory acquired by the United States, in virtue of the treaty and conventions lately negociated with the French Republic, be referred to a select Committee; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. John Randolph, jun. Mr. John Rhea of Tennessee, Mr. Hoge, Mr. Gaylord, Mr. Griswold, and Mr. Bedinger, be appointed a committee, pursuant to the said resolution.

The third resolution reported from the committee to the whole House, being again read, was on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

The Speaker laid before the House, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying a report and sundry documents, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, prepared in pursuance of an act supplementory to an act, intituled "An act to establish a Treasury Department," which were read, and ordered to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

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Wednesday, October 27.

The House was engaged until four o'clock in discussing the report of a select committee, as stated in our last, on an amendment to the constitution, respecting designating the electoral votes given for President and Vice-President. The debate developed great diversity of opinion as to the form of the amendment. After numerous propositions of amendment, which shall, in giving the debate, be minutely stated, the report of the select committee, verbally amended, prevailed by a large majority.

Mr. Randolph, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for carrying into effect the Louisiana convention; the bill directs the constitution of stock, according to the terms of the convention, and the delivery of the same to the agents authorised by the French government, after Louisiana shall have been taken possession of by the United States.

The bill was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

A bill was received from the Senate, enabling the president to take possession of Louisiana, and for the establishment of a temporary government over Louisiana, which was twice read and referred to the same committee.

Thursday, October 27.

Mr. Clay moved the commitment of the amendment to the Constitution agreed to yesterday, to a committee of the whole.

Carried without a division.

Mr. Lyon observed that the country in which he lived had been for some time supplied with salt and lead from the Louisiana country, on which articles considerable and burthensome duties are imposed. For the purpose of liberating the citizens from these duties he moved a resolution, declaring it expedient that provision should be made for suspending the collection of all duties on articles imported into the ports of the United States from the territory ceded to the United States by the Louisiana Convention, with the view of having it submitted to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. J. Clay the House went not committee of the whole on the amendment of the Constitution.—Mr. Varnum in the chair.

When Mr. J. Clay moved a substitute to the report of the select committee, by which the number of persons for whom the election of President shall be made by the House of Representatives is extended from *three to five*, and the language otherwise so altered as to conform to that of the Constitution.

This amendment was supported by Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Elliott, and opposed by Mr. Dawson, Mr. Smilie and Mr. Alston, and agreed to Ayes 59—Noes 47.

The committee immediately rose, and the House agreed to the report of the committee—Ayes 60.

When the amendment, so altered, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making provision for the payment of the claims of citizens of the United States, on the government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the United States in in virtue of the convention with France of the 30th of April.

Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Nicholson the House went into a committee of the whole on the act from the Senate "to enable the president of the United States, to take possesion of the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the 30th of April last; and for the temporary government thereof."

Mr. John C. Smith in the chair.

[This bill was inserted in our paper of Monday.]

Mr. Randolph, after some preliminary remarks, moved to amend the 2nd section of the bill, which came from the Senate, as follows:

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that until congress shall have made provision for the temporary government of the said territories, all the military, civil, and judicial powers, exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct.

By inserting after the word "until" the following words: "the expiration of the present session of Congress, or unless provision for the temporary government be made by."

Mr. Griswold moved to strike out the whole of the second section, as vesting unconstitutional power in the President.

The motion was supported by Messrs Griswold, Elliot, Chittenden, Dana, and Jackson, and opposed by Messrs Randolph, Nicholson, Mitchill, Varnum Eppes, Eustis, Smilie and Rodney.

The question on Mr. Griswold's motion to strike out the 2nd section was then taken and lost—Ayes 20.

The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment.

Mr Randolph moved to amend the 2nd Section by adding to the end thereof the following words: "for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the full enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion."

Agreed to without a division.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, *Resolved*, that so much of the President's message as relates to permanent arrangements for the government of Louisiana be referred to a select committee.

Carried without a division.

Adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Mr. PURVIANCE'S SPEECH

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, respecting a provision for carrying into effect the late Treaty and Convention with France.

Mr. Purviance. I am clearly and decidedly in favor of the resolution on your table, premising the appropriations for carrying the treaty between France and this country into effect; and I sincerely regret that in doing so I shall act adversely to the general sentiment of the gentlemen with whom I confess, with pleasure and with pride, I have hitherto politically associated.

It is true I am, and always have been opposed to the general tenor of the present administration. It has not appeared to me to possess that bold, commanding aspect, that erect and resolute front, which ought to be assumed by the executive of a free people, when claiming satisfaction for a wrong sustained; it has not shewn that strong, muscular, athletic shape, which is calculated to intimidate aggression, or which is enabled to resist it; nor has it appeared to me to have demonstrated that firm, dignified, manly tone of virtue and of spirit, which resting on the love of a free people, and conscious of their strength, can ask for the prompt, direct, and unequivocal satisfaction to which it is entitled, and being denied, can take it; it has not appeared to me like the veteran chief, willing to gird his loins in defence of his country's rights, but (if I may use the *magna componere parvis*) it has in my mind more resembled the militia subaltern, who directed his soldiers not to fire on the enemy, lest the enemy might fire again.

Under such an administration it has appeared to which Spain has ceded Louisiana to France? Such me better to obtain the ceded territory on any terms, than not to have it all. If we do not possess the spirit or the means of doing ourselves justice, it were then better that we bribe those who are in a situation to molest us, and prevent them doing us an injury which we cannot or which we will not avenge. There are but two ways of maintaining our independence as a nation—men and money—since we did not use the first, we must have recourse to the last. One of these two we should be compelled to refort to if France gained possession of Louisiana, and we had better resort to it now.—I deny that they have as yet gained possession—they have not received any livery of the four resdoubts which garrison and command the country, nor have they a single armed soldier there except those few which are particularly attached to the equipage of the colonial prefect. If, sir, we were obliged to resort to the necessity of purchasing their friendship, after they had procured an establishment, it would not be confined to one instance of humiliation and acknowledgment,, on our part, or one instance only of insult on theirs. If we purchased their friendship once, we should be compelled to make annual contributions to their avarice, and be unnaturally subjected to their insolence.—Repeated concessions would only produce a repetition of injury, and at last when we had completely compromitted our national dignity, and offered up our last cut as an oblation to Gallic rapacity, we should then be farther from conciliation than ever. The spirit of universal domination instead of being allayed by the means which had been used for its abatement, would rage with redoubled fury; elated with the sacrifices which had been intended to appease it, it would grow more fierce—it would soon stride across the Mississippi, and every encroachment which conquest or which cunning could effect might be expected; the tomahawk of the savage and the knife of the negro would confederate in the league, and there would be no interval of peace until we should either be able to drive them from their location altogether, or else offer up our sovereignty as an homage to our respect and permit the name of our country to be blotted out of the list of nations forever.

I confess there are many gentlemen of that nation for whom I entertain the sincerest respect but they will be so good as to pardon me when I observe, that although I like some of them as friends, I cannot like all of them as neighbors.—Blood, havoc, & devastation have for some years encircled their proximity, and circumstances equally disastrous and equally improbable they have already atchieved. Do we want any evidences of this truth? We can find them in Switzerland, in Italy, in Egypt, in Hanover, in France itself.—We have seen the ancient throne of the Capets, tumble from its base; we have seen the tide of succession which had flowed on uninterruptedly for ages, dammed up forever; we have seen the sources of the life blood royal drained dry. And by whom? By the pert younglings of the day.

"An eagle towering in his pride of flight,
"Was by a mousing owl hawked at and killed."

We have afterwards seen these puny upstarts, when their hands had been reddened in the slaughter pens of Paris kicked from their seats, and a Corsican soldier, embellished with the majesty of the Bourbons. We have seen one half of the old world subjected to his dominion, and the other half alarmed at his power. And is it for America alone, sir, with an army scarcely sufficient for the defence of her garrisons, with a navy scarcely sufficient to punish a Bashaw, and with an executive who seems unwilling to strain our energies—is it, I say, sir, for America alone, under these circumstances, to withstand this gigantic nation, when fighting on her own ground, fed from her own granaries, and furnished from her own arsenals? The time once was when we were justifiable in redressing our wrongs, and had an opportunity of doing so; but this opportunity, and this necessity, I take it sir, have both passed away.

Yes, thank God, we need no longer apprehend any danger from that monstrous power which has alarmed the world. We have now a treaty signed by themselves, in which they have voluntarily passed away all the means of annoyance which they possessed. But I do not thank the honorable gentleman who is at the head of our executive.—At the time the negociations for this treaty were commenced, there could be no hopes of its proving successful. The First Consul had procured it probably for the purpose of carrying into effect what is supposed to be his favourite plan—universal domination—It gave to him the power of injuring the British, controling the Spaniard, and perhaps of dismembering America; his fleet and army were ready to sail, and his Colonial Prefect had already arrived. But mark! at this particular crisis, the King of Great Britain, who in this instance I think the most able negociator we had, declares war. The scene is now changed; that which France refused to our intercessions she was now compelled to grant from mere necessity.—War took place I believe about the last of March, and the treaty was signed soon afterwards. As long as I retain the small share of understanding which God has given me, I shall never believe that it was owing in the smallest degree to the efficacy of diplomatic representation. The mind of that Great Man is not made of such soft materials as to receive an impress from the collision of every gentle hand; stern, collected and inflexible, he laughs to scorn the toying arts of persuasion. His soul is a stupendous rock which the rushing of mighty waters cannot shake from its place—No sir, had it not been owing to this happy coincidence of circumstances, the personal solicitations of our ministers would have been regarded with as listless an ear as if they had been whispered across the ocean.

But whatever may have been the causes which produced the treaty I will vote for it; not on account of the advantages which we may promise ourselves from a sale of the unlocated land within the Territory. I believe that from that source, we cannot hope for a reimbursement, as there is no doubt but that the most valuable parts have already been granted away by the Spaniards and by the French to their own citizens: nor do I see any restrictive provision in the treaty which would prevent the court of Paris, from continuing to issue patents, up to the date of the exchange of ratifications:

There may however be other advantages or there may be disadvantages, which shrouded as I am in the gloom of uncertainty, for the want of those means of intelligence, which perhaps others may resort to, but which has been withheld from us, I am unable to discern; but which may be observable to those who being more eminently situated, command a larger and a clearer prospect. If the claim which we have purchased be invested with any latent embarrissment:—if our possession should be opposed, or if our right of property should hereafter be contested, let the President look to it; he and he only will become responsible for every drop of American blood which may flow in consequence of such contests. For, if the French have not performed the stipulations of the treaty of St. Idelfonso, respecting the recognition of the late king of Etruria, and if such failure on their part has aroused in the Spanish court any spirit of opposition to the transfer we have obtained, we ought to be possessed of the information, that our discretion might be regulated accordingly. As we have received no information respecting the existence of such a spirit of hostility on the part of the court of Madrid to this treaty, I will suppose that none such does exist, and in this belief I will vote for the treaty. I would even vote for a larger appropriation than is now demanded for its effectuation, and I would do it for the same reason that a man would give an exorbitant price for a piece of land adjoining his own, in order to prevent the settlement of a disorderly neighbor who he feared might plunder his property or burn his enclosures; and if this vote was the *last* public act of my life, I would sink into the grave under the pleasing impression, that as far as it regarded our posterity, it was perhaps the *best*.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

Latest from Europe.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Cornelia,

Capt. Bliss, in the excellent passage of 32 days from Bristol. The latest English papers brought by Capt. Bliss, (for which we return him thanks,) are to the 25d of September. Their contents, though not of great magnitude, are given in this day's Gazette.

Capt. Bliss reports that as late as the 25th Sept. no events of consequence had transpired. Spain continued to preserve her neutrality; and Portugal, as yet, was exempt from French violence. In the north of Europe affairs remained in the same indecisive situation in which they were left by our last accounts—The English nation, instead of dreading the threatened invasion, began to fear that the Corsican boaster had entirely relinquished his design. To meet the military ardor of the people, it was believed, some serious descents on the coast of France were meditated by the British government. Such an enterprize would be joined by a vast number of volunteers.

The last accounts from the ports of Holland represented the preparations for the invasion of England, as nearly in a state of completion. In the Texel there were said to be ready for sea eight ships of the line, a number of frigates, and 530 gun-boats. At Flushing and other ports, 300 boats and several frigates. The boats are each 50 feet long, and 20 broad, capable to contain 50 men, and to carry two large carronades in the bow. The Dutch and French troops in Zealand amount to 24,000. It was said, that there were 1500 French troops ready to embark at Dieppe; and that Bonaparte, through his aid-de-camp, had given orders for all the military preparations to be ready on the 22d of September.

In our extracts will be found an account of a gallant enterprize under Sir James Saumarez.

Agreeably to the proclamation of the king, all the aliens were flocking from the kingdom.

Mr. Merry, ambassador to the United States, was to sail from Portsmouth in the Phæton frigate, Capt. Cockburn, about the 25th September.

The grand jury of Middlesex has found a bill against Wm. Cobbett, for an assault on the Editor of the True Briton.

The American ship Providence, bound to Amsterdam, was carried into Portsmouth, on suspicion of having Jerome Bonaparte on board, for the seizure of whose person the admiralty had ordered their cruizers to keep a vigilant look out.

The Indian seas are infested by Malay privateers, more fierce and desperate than the corsairs of Barbary. A number of their prows were engaged with the East India company's cruizer the Swift, which after a severe struggle, shattered and dispersed them.

The accounts from China stated that rebellion continued to rage in that country. On the 6th of the 12th moon, a dreadful conflict took place between the king's troops, amounting to thirty thousand, and the rebels. The latter were repulsed seven times and as often returned to the assault; they at length mounted the ramparts of the bastion where the king was in person. It was at this period that the fight became sanguinary beyond description—the King, placed in the centre of guards, sword in hand, dealt destruction all around.

About the conclusion of the afternoon, the ramparts were entirely cleared, and the gates were ordered to be opened; the King then attacked and followed the rebels to the banks of the river, where the engagement was renewed with redoubled fury, and the most dreadful slaughter commenced; for the gun-boats played upon them in front, and the river being broad and rapid, and night coming on, thousands perished in the water. Wang Toukie, son of the Usurper, whose brother was king of Cochin China, and he himself governor of Tonking, fled to the mountain; but his younger brother had not equal good fortune. Thirty general officers and colonels, as well as 12,000 men, were taken prisoners; the numbers which are drowned are stated at 3000. The day after the battle, the king came to the capital, and issued orders to attack the fugitive rebels in every direction in the province of Quin Hou. In consequence of this order, which was immediately complied with, their army was attacked on the third of the second moon, in four different positions—to the south, General Ougisen Quon, with 50,000 men; to the east, the Queen's cousin landed 30,000 troops, to the north, General Dink Tah with 70,000 men; to the west General Doudon was appointed, with 40,000. All passages were guarded with strong detachments. On the 4th, they forced a defile to the north, which is called Benda Mountains: and the Generals of the northern division were fortunate enough to effect a junction in the plain of Mou San. The loss of the enemy was inconceivably great, the killed amounting to 9000. On the 7th, they again gave battle: the marine force was added to the army of the north, and advanced to the southward gradually, until the 15th of the moon, when a complete junction of all the armies was effected, to the number of two hundred thousand men! The enemy appeared to cover an extent of six miles at the foot of the Mountains. Their commander in chief Shien Phoo; the General of the Rebel Marine force which had been previously burnt by the king, named Theu De; the General Dou Douekou, and their respective attendants, decamped in the night of the 16th or 17th of the 2d moon, and retired to the mountains of Laos.

Thus matters remain, according to the latest intelligence received at Bombay; but certain advices have been transmitted from China, stating that the King, with a view to crush this formidable rebellion, which has existed with more more or less consequence for these four years, and at the same time to give due energy to this government, had set out on the 19th of the moon, with an army of 300,000, to Tonkin, to be publicly crowned.

Stocks in London, Sept. 21.

Omnium 8 disc.—3 per cent. Consuls 53.

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Yesterday arrrived ship Orion, capt. Arnold in 35 days from Rochelle in France.

Capt. Arnold mentions that the preparations for the invasion of England, were still going on with vigor, that it was computed they had already three thousand boats completed, that while they were amusing the British with their small boats the ship yards were all employed in something of a larger cast, that in September, at Rochelle, the French had launched two ships of 120 guns each, and a third was nearly ready for launching.—That all the vessels of every kind, except the fishing boats, were prevented going to sea by order of the First Consul, with, it is supposed, an intention of detaining the seamen for the use of the supposed invasion.

Capt. A. further informs that there was an army of 30,000 men at Bayonne, which it was said, hourly expected orders to march into Portugal; that it was well ascertained there had been a considerable disagreement between the Firt Consul and the Court of Spain, but at the time of sailing, it was said to be nearly, if not quite compromised between them.

Gen Berthier, minister of war, is appointed Major General of the army of England, and M. Digan is oppointed minister of war *protem.*

Phil Caz.

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WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 4.

WAR WITH MOROCCO!

Information was received night before last by our government, that the Emperor of Morocco had declared war against the United States. Captain Bainbridge, of the frigate Philadelphia, came up with a frigate of 22 guns belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, and sent an officer to board. He was at first refused permission to board, but Captain Bainbridge's threatening to give her a broadside she yielded. Captain Brown, commander of a brig from Boston, and 11 men were found in the hold.—Captain Bainbridge immediately released the men, retook the brig and sent his imperial majesty's vessel to Gibraltar. The council was sitting yesterday, to devise ways and means to meet this new difficulty.

The Virginia Gazette.

—*RICHMOND*—

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco, new, 34s6 *to* 36s;	old, 49s to 52s	Cash.
Wheat,	6s to 7s	*do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33s	*do.*
Do. Sup. ditto.	36s	*do.*
Do. do. from new wheat,	42s	*do*
Corn, new, 15s;	old, 17s6	*do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45l *to* 50l	*do.*
Iron,	33l	*do.*
Whiskey,	3s6d	*do.*
Bacon,	8d	*do.*

—

Benjamin Brower, the Clerk who lately robbed the Manhattan Bank of 10,000 dollars and absconded, has been apprehended at Boston, and 7,500 dollars of the money recovered. His apprehension was owing to the attention of James Lloyd, jun. esq. of that place. The crime which that unhappy man committed has now we believe been understood out of doors. To conceal the embezzlement, he falsified the cash book, so as to make the addition thereof correspond with the lists of the money he paid over as the whole sum he had received, which we are informed will amount to a forgery.

(N. Y. Mer. Adv.)

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It is now understood, that the president, so long ago as early in September, was made acquainted with the intention of Spain to demur to our taking possession of Louisiana. We can conceive of no justifiable motive for the stubborn silence which he has maintained on this subject; and, connected with this, the impatience with which he has hurried the ratification of the treaty, bespeaks an unaccountable disregard of public sentiment; and, we might add, an indecent neglect of those who are constitutionally associated with him in the government.—This course of proceeding is moreover calculated to increase the irritation of Spain. It does not accord with that placid, courteous policy, which, with respect to the "enlightened government of France," he so sedulously pursues. It is treating a friendly nation with a neglect which even a knowledge of her imbecility cannot paliate.

(Phila. Gaz.).

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For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

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MR. DAVIS:—

SIR,

NO doubt you have seen a scurrilous publication of Doctor G. Watkins's in the Examiner respecting me. The public has already been advertised of the opinion which I entertain of Doctor Watkins. I will now exhibit the proof of several facts, from which the world will judge whether I have scandalized Doctor Watkins or he me, in stating gross and deliberate lies in private and to the public. It will be remembered that Doctor Watkins was the first who called the attention of the public to a private quarrel, by calling me in print a mean fellow, a liar and coward, for not accepting his challenge to fight a duel. I answered by saying, I could not meet Doctor Watkins, because I did not consider him a gentleman, but thought him to be a scoundrel, a liar and a coward, and stated some facts relative to his conduct, which I thought justified my opinion. I will now prove that the Doctor has been guilty of deliberate lying; that he has told lies in his publication by denying the truth and asserting falsehood, and that he acted in the blackguard-like and cowardly manner which I have already stated in my answer to his first publication in the Examiner; and then I will leave the Doctor to enjoy the benefit received from newspaper quarrels.

The Doctor denies running from an attack which he had provoked by throwing a stone at me, and says it was a deliberate look out in a walk for something to break my head with, and that in this motion he retired at the request of some of his friends. This is a deliberate falsehood. The Doctor knows he threw a stone at me in the most blackguard manner while I was on horseback, and that he run in the most cowardly manner when I dismounted to attack him, and that he did not cease to fly until the presence of the ladies who were in Mr. Tredway's family house gave him a sanctuary, which I would not violate.—Read the following certificates, which will justify my statement:

—

"Powhatan, August 27th, 1803.

"At the request of Thomas Hobson, we do certify, that we were at Moses Tredway's Tavern on the 29th June last, when an affray happened between Doctor G. Watkins and the said Hobson; that the same was provoked by said Watkins, who in the first place abused said Hobson with much foul language, then challenged him to a contest or fisty-cuffs, threatening that he could beat him, and actually making an advancement upon the said Hobson, who met him, but they were parted by the gentlemen present before there was much done, after which said Watkins continued his abuse in a violent manner—declared publicly that Hobson should fight him a duel, and enquired publicly for pistols that the same might be immediately done. This parade, challenge and threats were treated with apparent contempt by Mr. Hobson. At length Mr. Watkins advanced towards Mr. Hobson, who was sitting on his horse, and stooping towards the earth, the said Watkins raised something which was supposed to be a stone, and threw with violence at Mr. Hobson. Mr. Hobson dismounted from his horse; Mr. Watkins retreated with haste in a speed between a brisk walk and a run into the house. Mr. Hobson having dismounted, followed, and enquired where Watkins was. I, John Nunnally, answered, that Watkins had made tracks as fast as possible. Mr. Hobson observed, if he has run, I am satisfied, and pursued him no further. It is our opinion that Thomas G. Watkins retreated from the said Hobson, after the stone being cast, (and no other man attempting to pursue him) purely through the dread of receiving a beating from said Hobson. The distance that he retreated was not less than ten or twelve paces into the Tavern, which was the first house and most convenient door.

"JOHN NUNNALLY.
"RICHARD BOOKER."

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"I do hereby certify, that at the time Doctor Watkins applied to me and my father for a certificate, he said it was not his intention to publish them, but merely to satisfy some of his friends. I gave the Doctor a certificate, stating, that I did not see him run; but being called on by Mr. Hobson, I do hereby say, that as soon as the Doctor threw at Mr. Hobson, he turned and walked briskly into the Tavern, and from thence into the family house, which is about fifty paces from where he threw the stone at Mr. Hobson. He, Mr. Hobson, alighted from his horse, pursued the Doctor to the Tavern door, and and asked if the Doctor ran; that if he did, he was satisfied.

"MOSES TREDWAY, Jun."

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Can any thing more clearly prove the truth of the statement which I made of the ungentlemanlike and cowardly conduct of Doctor Watkins on the occasion alluded to, than the certificate of Messrs. Nunnally and Booker? Can any thing prove more positively the falsehood of which Doctor Watkins is guilty, when he says he only retired in a deliberate walk at the request of some friends? One said the Doctor had made tracks as fast as possible! Both say he retreated hastily, in a speed between a brisk walk and a run, and that he retreated "purely through the dread of receiving a beating!" The certificate of Mr. Tredway, jun. proves that the Doctor continued his flight briskly until he reached the family house. Here he forced himself into the room where the ladies were, & upon their expressing an uneasiness at his obtruding into the room, he exclaimed the benefit of their presence by assuring them I was too much of a gentleman to come there.* Yet this scoundrel has said I was a liar for saying he run off cowardly from an attack which he provoked. The witnesses say, "he made tracks as fast as possible"—retreated briskly—in haste—in speed—between a brisk walk and a run—purely through dread. I call this running. Yet the Doctor contends he retired in a deliberate walk, without fear! The Doctor has published a certificate signed by Mr. Tredway, jun. What if Mr. Tredway did not see the Doctor run, and what if he did not discover any signs of fear in him? Does Mr. Tredway's opinion destroy facts which are stated by other gentlemen?

But let us hear Mr. Tredway again:

—

"Powhatan, October 11th, 1803.

"Some time ——, the last of August, Doctor Watkins requested me to subscribe a certificate, already written, containing a publication made in the Examiner by Mr. Thomas Hobson, respecting an affair which happened at my house between the said Watkins and Hobson. The said certificate contained a statement which was not correct. I refused to sign it, and told the Doctor it was contrary to my wishes to give any certificate on the subject. The Doctor assured me that any certificate which I would give him should not be published; and that he wished a certificate from me for the sole purpose of shewing it to some of his acquaintances. Upon his earnest solicitation and frequent and positive assurances that my name should not be brought into public print, I signed the certificate which was afterwards published in the Examiner of the 7th of September by said Doctor Watkins contrary to his most positive assurances. In that certificate I did not enumerate any circumstances that bore against the conduct of Doctor Watkins in the affair between him and Mr. Hobson; but only stated at his request what I could in his favor. I certainly should have acted otherwise had I supposed that my certificate would have been printed. I would then have given no certificate at all, or would have stated all the circumstances of the case. The public will therefore view the said certificate published in the Examiner of the 7th September as contrary to the statement which may be made by any other person respecting facts which for the reasons above stated I did not attend to.

"MOSES TREDWAY, Sen."

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Is not the Doctor condemned by the mouth of his own witness? Is it not now seen that the Doctor is guilty of having told a most deliberate lie to Mr. Tredway in order to procure a mutilated certificate respecting an affair about which he was afraid to have all the circumstances stated? Will the public believe the man who has been guilty of such base deception and falsehood?

Doctor Watkins has also inserted in his publication a certificate procured from Doctor Randolph, in which Mr. Randolph is made to say that I acknowledged that I called Doctor Watkins a damned rascal in a passion, and that it was incorrect. This is a very scant statement of the conversation which passed between me and Mr. Randolph.

It is true that I said to Mr. Randolph upon his enquiry, that I was in a passion when I called Doctor Watkins a damned rascal. I stated how I had been provoked, and among other things the Doctor's conduct in refusing to pay what was justly due; and I also said it was an improper way to get accounts settled, but I did not acknowledge that the epithet was improper as applied to Doctor Watkins. Mr. R. knows that because I would not recall that epithet as applied to Doctor Watkins, although uttered in a passion, I was challenged; and because I would not recall it, but believed it true, I refused to meet him. Every gentleman knows that if I could have acknowledged that I had said that of Doctor Watkins in a passion which was improper, there could scarcely have been grounds for a duel on that account between us. As to the certificate of Doctor Meriwether and others, I do not see how it applies in contradiction of any thing I have said. Doctor Watkins may have been introduced into the neighborhood in a manner entitled to their respect. But I conjecture that their respect will not be of long duration. Doctor Watkins has had too many homes, and has attempted the practice of physic in too many places in a few years to leave a hope that he will last long in any one place. In support of this conjecture I submit to the public the following certificate.

"This is to certify, that I was present when a conversation arose among several gentlemen respecting Doctor Watkins, formerly of Columbia, South Carolina. They said that in the commencement of his practising physic at that place, he was taken by the hand by all the respectable part of the community and respected as a gentleman of his profession; but that he the said Watkins had not acted up to their expectation; that he had involved himself in many difficulties by interfering with things that was supposed not to concern him, (namely, by speaking disrespectfully of others) and that he was kicked out of company by a bar keeper of Captain Denkins's of the same town. This conversation took place some time in September 1802, in South Carolina, Greenville District. Given under my hand, this 11th October 1803.

"JOHN B. CHESHIER."

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The public will now believe that the opinion which I published at first respecting the baseness of Doctor T. G. Watkins's heart was correct, and not merely the effect of passion; and in addition to what has been already proven, the following certificate will establish all the facts which I have stated.

—

"I do certify, that Thomas G. Watkins agreed to board at Cumberland courthouse with Mr. Thomas Hobson upon stipulated terms; that he left that place; the bill for board was drawn off against him according to the statement made by Mr. Hobson in the Examiner; and that Doctor Watkins denied the same and refused payment, according to what has been stated by Mr. Hobson.

"SAMUEL STEGAR."

—

I now take leave of Doctor Watkins.

THOMAS HOBSON.

Cumberland Courthouse, Oct. 24, 1803.

—

* I have the Certificate of the Ladies, but do not insert it for reasons obvious to every gentleman.

The noted and much admired Horse,

KNOWSLEY;

The property of William Lightfoot, Esq. of Sandy Point;

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first of March, at Captain William Lewis's, in Dinwiddie county, near Exeter Mills, on Appomatox river, twelve miles above Petersburg.

The terms, with his pedigree and performances, will appear in due time.

BRYAN W. LESTER.

November 4, 1803. (e03)

Ten Dollars Reward.

—

ABSCONDED, on Sunday morning the 30th ult. from the Printing-Office of the Apollo, an apprentice boy, about 16 years old, but rather small of his age--his eyes are dark, and his skin of a pale and sallow appearance--his mouth wide, and his nose small. I do hereby forewarn all printers and other persons from harbouring, employing, or giving him any kind of support, or they will be subjected to the penalty which the law directs. He has taken with him a Gold French Watch, the case of which is set round with Pearl, near the edge of the glass; two of the pearls have fallen out—makers names, (Argand and Solomon) marked on the face. This apprentice's name is JOHN ROSS, but being an artful boy, it is likely he will assume some other.—Whoever apprehends, and secures said boy, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

JAMES WALKER.

Fredericksburg, Virginia, November 2, 1803.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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☞ A few days before the above named apprentice boy of Mr. Walker's absconded, his brother, RICHARD ROSS, bound to me as an apprentice, to learn the Saddler's trade, ran off—No doubt they concerted a plan to meet at some place, and to continue together, Richard is the eldest of the two, the largest and rather the likeliest. I will pay the above reward to any person for apprehending and securing the said apprentice so that I get him again, and pay all reasonable charges.

JAMES SMOCK.

November 2.

N. B. Both of these boys are very badly disposed, and most things they touch stick to their fingers.

SALES AT AUCTION,

BY *PROSSER & MONCURE.*

All that valuable assortment of Merchandize, belonging to the estate of ISRAEL I. COHEN, *dec. late of this city,*

On Wednesday, the 16th inst.

AT the store lately occupied by the decedent—The sale will begin precisely at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above twenty dollars, on their giving bond, with approved security to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.—The Household and Kitchen furniture of the deceased, will be sold at the same time, and on the same terms.

JACOB I. COHEN, Adm'r.

Richmond, Nov. 7, 1803.

DANCING.

—

Mr. James Warrell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he intends to open his DANCING ACADEMY, on Thursday morning next, the 10th inst. in a room over Mrs. Smith's, Milliner, and nearly opposite to Lynch's Tavern, on the main street.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

5 LOOKING GLASSES,

In burniſhed Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-Houſe, near the Baſin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commiſſion. Perſons inclined to intruſt their property to his care, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention to their intereſt.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

SAMUEL MYERS,

Offers for SALE the following Articles:

TICKLENBURGS.	GERMAN STEEL.
SHEETINGS.	TUMBLERS, in boxes.
BANDANNAS.	SCOTCH SNUFF.
WRYTING PAPER.	PEPPER.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

(6) BOLTING CLOTHS.

A few pieces Flanders Duck.	Demijohns.
Linen Checks for Handkerchiefs.	Square Paving Stones.
Damask Table Cloths & Napkins.	A few butts Brandy,—hhds. Rum, & quarter casks SHERRY WINE.

October 1st, 1803. eo6w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, for ſelling the Glebe Land with the Slaves thereunto annexed, in the pariſh of Antrim, and county of Halifax, on certain conditions.

ALSO,

X That another PETITION will be preſented for incorporating the Veſtry Men or Truſtees of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in ſaid pariſh of Antrim, and county of *Halifax*.

September 22. oaw4w.

Virginia:

In the Superior Court of Chancery,

holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, October 1ſt, 1803,

Between

John Le Meſſurier, Plaintiff,

And

John Tupper, John Bell, and William Bell, Defendants.

THE defendant John Tupper, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

(4) A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

5 SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE, calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may conſide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured, that their endeavours will be uſed to give general ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A FULL-BRED

(5) FILLY,

OF 4 years old, got by Bedford, (bred by John Tayloe, eſq. of Mount-Airy) and this ſeaſon put to Sterling. She is ſuppoſed to be in foal. Her pedigree and terms moy be ſeen and made known by applying to JOHN TAYLOR, near the Court-Houſe, Richmond.

October 13th, 1803. oawtD25.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick houſe nearly oppoſite the Poſt-Office, which was laſt occupied by Edmund W. Rootes — For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

10 Richmond, October 7, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has juſt received from London and Briſtol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glaſs,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample ſupply of

COPPER,

9 Raiſed Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be ſold low for Caſh, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

In the caſe of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late a BANKRUPT.

THE Commiſſioners under a commiſſion of Bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued forth againſt the ſaid Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the ſtate of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Riſing Sun Tavern, in the ſaid city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

RICHARD DENNY. } Aſſignees.
CHARLES SPENCER. }

Richmond, Oct 25, 1803.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main ſtreet, and convenient to the Church and Courthouſe. The buildings are, a brick dwelling houſe with three rooms and a paſſage and convenient cloſets below, and three rooms and a paſſage above ſtairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, waſh houſe, and other out houſes. This would make one of the beſt ſtands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the ſubſcriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JAMES ANDERSON, deceaſed, late of the city of Williamſburg, are deſired to make them known; and all thoſe who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Anderson,

Adminiſtrator of James Anderſon, dec

Williamſburg, October 11, 1803. ep4w.

JOSEPH D. BELL,

FARRIER,

FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above buſineſs, intends following the ſame, in all its branches, at his ſtables near the Market Houſe, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of ſick horſes. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horſes in the neateſt manner and on the moſt reaſonable terms, either at his own ſtables or elſewhere. He will break horſes either for the harneſs or ſaddle, and will cure all diſeaſes incident to either horſes or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for ſale 36 bales of WOOLLENS, conſiſting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAP'D COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra ſup. double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will diſpoſe of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.

A few caſes of excellent old Sherry Wine, 5 years in bottle,

A few pipes of genuine Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,

Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wiseham.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803. 2m.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly to paſs an act to eſtabliſh a Turnpike Road between the city of Richmond and the Coal Pits in Henrico county, called Du-Val's Pits, and from thence to the main road called the Three Chopped Road.

October 10, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherſt county, on Horſley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherſt Court-Houſe to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable ſtand for a Country Store, with a framed houſe for that purpoſe, entirely new, and ſufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above ſtairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, alſo a lumber houſe ſixteen feet ſquare, with a cellar of its full ſize walled up with ſtone. There is alſo a Taylor's and Saddler's ſhop, and other out houſes; likewiſe a tolerable good dwelling houſe with three rooms below, and two above ſtairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houſes within a mile of the ſtore, ſuitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about ſeventy five acres cleared; all of which is freſh and in good order for cultivation. It has alſo the advantage of being only ſeven miles from Bethel, where there is an inſpection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is preſumed no perſon will be inclined to purchaſe the above without viewing the premiſes, they will be ſhewn by Meſſrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a ſale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as alſo on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

I WILL SELL

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. The ſale to take place at the next Orange November Court. Alſo, 600 acres of the Tract near the Courthouſe. Terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

John Baylor.

October 18.

United States of America, fifth Circuit, Virginia District.

May term, 1803.

Samuel Donaldſon, ſurviving partner of Gibſon, Donaldſon and Hamilton, Plaintiffs, againſt Duncan Roſe, executor of John Banniſter, deceaſed, Elizabeth Shippen, William Shippen, and Thomas Shippen, infants under the age of twenty one years, and William Shippen, executor of Thomas Lee Shippen, deceaſed, Defendants. } In Chancery.

5 ON the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant, Roſe, do make up an account of his adminiſtration of the eſtate of John Banniſter, deceaſed, before one of the Commiſſioners of this Court, who is directed to make report thereto to the Court.

A Copy—Teſte,

James Blagrove, D. C.

Commiſſioner's Office, Richmond, Oct. 10, 1803.

14 THE parties concerned are deſired to take notice that I have appointed Friday, the 25th day of November next for carrying the within decretal order into effect, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination.

WM. HAY, M. C.

---

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Manchester. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſemſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Peters-burg, July 15, 1803.

THE ſubſcriber has moved from the houſe here-tofore occupied by him, to one on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, two doors above the Poſt-Office, and next door to the Light-House, where he continues to do buſineſs on

14 COMMISSION,

as uſual.

—HE HAS ON HAND AT LOW PRICES—

Holland Gin in pipes,	Coffee by the hhd.
French Brandy in do.	Cotton Cards by the box.

AND

Patent Balances, 4

of various ſizes.

Edmund W. Rootes.

October 28th, 1803.

Cash given for UNITED STATES

STOCK and STATE CERTIFICATES.

W. WEST.

N. B. The *Office* of the *Caſhier* of the *Mutual Aſſurance Society* is removed to the room occupied by the Collector of Cuſtoms, a door above the Poſt Office. W. W.

5 Oct. 26th, 1803.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

Juſt Received and for Sale by

WILLIAM PRICHARD,

AT HIS

BOOK & STATIONARY STORE, RICHMOND.

Blackſtone's Commentaries

WITH

NOTES OF REFFRENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES;

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

BY

ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

2 THE COMMERCIAL AND NOTARIAL PRECEDENTS;

CONSISTING of all the moſt approved *Forms*, Common & Special, which are required in tranſactions of buſineſs; with an *Appendix*, containing Principles of Law, relative to Bills of Exchange, Inſurance and Shipping; by

JOSHUA MONTEFIORE.

The above work is curtailed of ſuch forms as are altogether uſeleſs in America, and interſperſed with ſundry others of eſtabliſhed uſe.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Or, a Complete Digeſt of all ſuch Acts of Congreſs as concern the United States at large:

18 To which is added, an *Appendix*, containing all exiſting Treaties, the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation, Rules and Articles for Government of the Army, &c. by

WILLIAM GRAYDON.

GLEANINGS

From the moſt celebrated Books on Husbandry, Gardening, and Rural Affairs, by a Gentleman of Philadelphia.

AT THE ABOVE BOOK STORE

May be had almoſt every Literary work of Merit, modern and ancient, their prices by retail the ſame as at Philadelphia and New-York.

STATIONARY, CUTLERY, MUSIC, &c.

—LIKEWISE—

A large aſſortment of Patent Medicines, Dr. Solomon's Celebrated BALM of GILEAD, &c.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Virginia Juſtice,

For Sale at this Office.

For LONDON, (direct)

The fine new faſt ſailing ſhip, the UNITED STATES,

SAMUEL REED, maſter;

LYING at Norfolk, will take Tobacco at a moderate freight, with liberty of conſignment. Apply to

3 M. W. Hancock & Co.

Richmond, Nov. 1, 1803. tf

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS OPENED A STORE OF

JEWELLERY,

HARDWARE,—IRONMONGERY, &c.

Nearly oppoſite to Meſſrs. Robert Gamble & Co's. and next door to Meſſrs. I. & I. Fackler's,

WHERE he offers for ſale at a low price for prompt pay only, an aſſortment of Gold, Gilt, Silver, Plated, Japanned, and Cutlery ware; Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Seals, Keys and Chains; Ladies and Gentlemens Morocco Pocket Books, Gloves, Glove Ties, Elaſtick Garters, and Girdles; Silk Purſes, Counters, Dice, Playing Cards; Ivory and Bone Cheſs-Men, Backgammon Tables, Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Violin Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Sattin, Wood Tea Cadies, Gentlemens Mahogany Dreſſing Caſes, and travelling Deſks; Guns, Gun locks, Piſtols, Swords, Sword knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Powder Flaſks, and Shot Belts; Bird Netts, Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, and Bruſhes; Powder Bags, Violet Soap, Pomatum, Tooth Powder, Eſſences. Reeves's Colours for Drawing and Painting in Boxes of different ſizes, Hair, Lead, and Slate Pencils, Slates, Ink Powder, and Quills, Counting Houſe Seals, Ivory, Horn, and Tortoiſe ſhell Combs, Sleeve Buttons, Jewsharps, Cork ſcrews, Fiſh hooks, Pins and Needles; Tambour Needles, Flints, Table bells, Snuff Tobacco and Segar Boxes, Spectacles and Caſes, Nails Hammers, Gimblets, Brads, Clout Nails, Jacks, Wood Screws, Locks, and Hinges, Rat and Mouſe Traps, Britannia Metal, Iron and Pewter Table and Tea Spoons, Poſt and Box Coffee Mills, Fluted and Plain Grid Irons, Frying Pans, Smoothing Irons and Stands, Braſs pipe, & common Bellows's, Iron and Copper Chaffing Diſhes:—A few pair elegant Braſs and Iron Shovels and Tongs, Surveyors Compaſſes, and Chains, Caſes of Mathematical Inſtruments, Glaſs Globe Lamps, for Halls; *Hearth*, Floor, Scrubbing, Shoe, Cloaths, and Tooth Bruſhes; Spades and Shovles, Caſt Iron Pots, Kettles, Bake Pans, Skillets, Spiders and Tea Kettles; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate. 6

*** Orders will be received for Iron Caſtings, or, for any article of *Hardware*, Jewellery or Plated ware, and executed with neatneſs and diſpatch, agreeable to pattern or diſcription.

Richmond, October 22, 1803.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his buſineſs as extenſively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he ſhall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a ſupply of the beſt Cloths, Caſſimeres, Swanſdowns, Marſeilles, &c which he will ſell low for caſh only. All perſons having claims againſt him will be paid on application, and thoſe in his debt are requeſted to pay their accounts to him immediately. 8

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter 17

GOODS,

Which they are now ſelling off at their usual low prices, for caſh or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have juſt received the greater part of their London 17

GOODS,

By the ſhip Suffolk. Their full aſſortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ſhips New-York from London, and Ritson from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

JAMES FISHER,

Is juſt receiving from New-York and Philadephia,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,	Liquor caſes with gilt & ground ſtoppers,
Dining ſetts of 179 ps.	Beſt Spaniſh indigo,
A few ſix quart bowls,	Cut decanters, wine glaſſes, tumblers & ſalts,
Gunpowder tea in canniſters of 3lb. &c.	Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Boxes of 8½lb. alſo by the ſingle lb.	Green coffee in hhds. & barrels,
Young hyſon of the firſt quality,	Leaf and brown ſugar in do.
Pepper and allſpice in bags from 10 to 100 lb.	Chocolate of Caldwell, Frasure & Co. manufacture, 14
Ginger, ground & race,	Engliſh muſtard in ſmall boxes of 6 doz.
Copperas, allum, brimſtone and madder, in ſmall kegs,	Scotch barley in kegs,
Patent ſhot, from 3 to 10,	Merry Andrew & Hero, the 8th playing cards,
Freſh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.	Port, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Liſbon wines.
Citron,	
Vaſe lamps, with braſs mountiug,	
Turkey cotton yarn,	

Alſo—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old. Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Ticlenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be ſold on the loweſt terms for *Caſh, Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.